## The Daily Bulletin.

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#### Still There.

You in the hammock; and I, near by, Was trying to read, and to swing you, too And the green of the sward was so kind to the eye, And the shade of the maples so cool and That often I looked from the book to you

To say as much, with a sigh. You in the hammeck. The book we'd brought
From the parior—to read in the open air—Something of love and of Launcelot
And Guinevers, I believe, was there—
But the afternoon it was still more fair
Than the poem was, I thought.

You in the hammock; and on and on I droned and droned through the rhythmic But always with a haif of my vision gone

Over the top of the page—enough To ceressingly gaze at you, swathed in the fuff Of your bair and your odorous "lawn."

You in the hammock—and that was a year-Fully ayerrage, I guess— And what do we care for their Guinevere And her Launcelet and their lordliness!— You in the hammock still, and—yes— Kiss me again, my dear!

#### A KISS IN THE DARK.

Millie Mason sat by the low, open window, looking down into the quiet, deserted street below.

Millie was one of those sweet, loving home-girls, with the bluest of eyes, the reddest of lips and a saucy dimple in either cheek; but the eyes were solemn and tearful now, and the dimples were folded away behind a troubled, grieved expression which shadowed the young face with an untimely sorrow.

"Oh, why don't he come?" she murmured, leaning far out of the window, and gazing anxiously down the dim, star-lit street.

A street lamp flickered on a distant corner, but the one nearest Millie's home had, for some reason, gone out, and the shadows lay dark and deep in that part of the street.

"I do believe-yes, there he comes," she added, a moment later, as the tall, square-built figure of a young man came hastily down the street, and ran briskly up the front steps.

Applying his latch-key to the door,

he entered the hall.

The next instant something white came fluttering down the stairs, with a breezy rustle to its garments, and a pathetic voice addressed him. "It is almost twelve o'clock.

waited up so that you wouldn't dis-"Never mind, sis," said a merry

voice, which didn't sound one bit like brother Frank's. But Millie decided, with a sigh and a

heavy pain at her heart, that it was because he had been drinking. She must get him up to his room

without disturbing Uncle Paul, she thought, anxiously, for Uncle Paul had said that very day that Frank Mason must "change his ways," or find some other home, and Frank had promised, so earnestly, to reform, for Millie's

If Uncle Paul should learn of this mistake, he would never forgive him. If she could only smuggle him into his room without the "sharpened" old man's knowledge, maybe he'd be more careful in the future.

"You shouldn't have waited up for me, sis," said the young man, putting his arms about her in a very brotherly manner. "No," he added, as she turned to ascend the stairs, "you shouldn't have come down them; you are not strong enough yet. But since you did, I'll carry you up. He took her in his strong arms as he

spoke, lifting her as lightly as if she had been a child of eight, instead of a plump young lady of eighteen. It was such an unusual thing for

Frank to do. He was not very demonstrative in his affection for her, and had never seemed especially careful or tender of her.

Millie was actually frightened at his unusual kindness and thoughtfulness; but she did not dare remonstrate, for fear of arousing Uncle Paul. To think that he should consider her

scarely strong enough to come down the stairs to meet him-she, who had Of course this unusual tenderness on

half-intoxicated condition.

But, as the strong arms carried her safely to the top of the long stairs, a delicious little thrill ran through her, and she could not help wishing that Frank would always be like this in his

"There you are, puss!" he said, putting her down at the top. "Now for my pay!"

He lifted the girl's face to his own

and kissed it, in the gloomy shadow of the unlit passage.

Millie felt a crimson wave sweep over it. Frank had never kissed her, except

after long separations, and then it was more as an imperative duty than a real token of affection. "You are the heaviest sick girl I ever carried upstairs," he said merrily, as though it was a common thing for him

to carry girls upstairs, and Millie knew that the bashful fellow would have cut his hand off sooner than have done it when in his right mind. As for her being sick—the mere thought brought a smile to her lips, but this was no place to dispute with her brother in his present condition.

"Go to bed, sis," he said, with a tender solicitude in his tones, "and don't wait up for me again. You can't

Only a few more weeks and this night work will be over. I am doing the company a good turn now, and they are not the kind of men to forget it

He turned as he spoke, and bidding the good-night, opened the door and walked directly into the quest chamber.

Millie stood quite still in the dark, and looked at the place where he had disappeared from view. She could hear him moving about the room, getting ready for bed.

"I'll have to manage to make the bed, and straighten the room, before aunt finds it out," she soliloquized. "She'd know that Frank wasn't right, or he never would have gone in there.'

Millie was up early the next morning, in order to be ready to "straighten up" the guest chambe the guest chamber the moment

She lingered about the passage, anxiously waiting, when suddenly some-one came up the stairs and discovered her there.

"Why, Frank!" she gasped, "when did you get up?" "I haven't been to bed at all," he answered; and she could see that he had not been drinking either. "Uncle Paul and I spent the whole night at the shop. We found out that a burglary was meditated, and we caught the thieves, too. Uncle Paul is so delighted over my part in the affair that

he is going to promote me at once."
"You didn't come home last night?" exclaimed Millie, in surprise. "No, ma'am; I had other fish to fry."

"And you haven't been drinking?" "Nothing but water. I've signed the pledge, and I mean to keep it." "And you-you didn't carry me up-

stairs, and-and kiss me at the top, faltered Millie, with crimson cheeks.
"No, indeed," laughed Frank. "I'm

too sensible for such nonsense.' "Then who did?" cried Millie, in

dignantly. "I beg your pardon, miss, but I think it was me," said an exceedingly "crestfallen" voice from the door of the guest-chamber, near which Frank and Millie had been standing. "I supposed that I entered my own home last night -certainly my keys all fit the locks exactly-and I thought that you were my sister Bessie; who is just recovering from a long illness. I don't suppose you can ever forgive me for making such a mistake," he added appealingly, looking straight into Millie's blue eyes. And she, remembering how tender he had been of his sick sister the night

before, and how delightful it had seemed to be "cared" for in that way, could not refuse to forgive him.

"The mistake is common enough, said matter-of-fact Frank, with a shrug of his shoulders, "and Millie'd be a fool to resent it. I made the same mistake in broad daylight the other day. I rushed into your dining-room and saw a strange girl setting the table, so l made my exit in short order. I don't see what landlords want to build a row of houses exactly alike for, unless it is to get people into trouble,'

"They not only build the houses alike, but they put the same locks on all," said the young stranger, whom Millie had discovered was very handsome-much handsomer than Frank, and looked as though he would be very loving and kind to any woman.

"I did not intend to steal a night's lodging," he added, addressing Frank, but gazing at Millie, and thinking of the plump burden he had carried upstairs the night before, and the kiss which had power to thrill him as no kiss had ever done before. "The only way for you to get even with me will be to walk into our house some night, and appropriate a bed for yourself."
"I think," said Frank, with unusual thoughtfulness for him, Milliethought,

"the way to settle the affair is to become better acquainted, so that when a mistake of this kind does occur, the culprit will not have such an embarrassing time of it."

Frank's suggestion was acted upon at once, and the result was just what might have been expected.

Millie married the man who had carried her upstairs and kissed her in the dark; for she said, "A man who is kind to his mother and sister will make a good husband."

Frank gave his consent, though it would have made no difference had he "For," he said, "if Millie lives in

the other house, I won't have to be so particular on dark nights to see the number. Where houses are built alike, it is well to have a bed in every one of them."

### The Women Who Buy Shoes.

An old shoe clerk says: "A woman buying shoes will not be reasoned with. Americans, like the French, have always had a reputation for short feetnot small feet, mind you, but short feet, with full ankle, broad toes, and arching instep. Naturally enough they have been desirous of maintaining this reputation, and they still cling to the belief that small shoes make small feet smaller. Whether the shoes are for spent the greater part of her sweet, un-selfish life in waiting upon her lazy, their children, or even the babe in arms, she insists that they must fit in length and width. The result is, her Frank's part was wholly due to his own feet are deformed with bunions, protruding joints and such swelling from distorted toes and ingrowing nails as make her existence-in a walking boot-a perfect penance. Poor baby, who grows and crows by the day, has a shoe the exact length of his little foot. But the foot not only works down but grows down also; there is no room for the lengthening toes, so the joints are pushed up and there is a lateral expansion instead of a pushing down. The consequence is the foot becomes broad, the toes are cramped, the heel flattened, ankle thickened, and the natural beauty of that organ lost. This is all the fault of the mother, who will not buy the child's shoe long enough." -Chicago Tribune.

### The Cigarette.

It is said that the cigarette is comparatively new in its popularity, and that prior to 1876, the centennial year, it was very little affected by the American smoker. Since then its consumption has increased wonderfully. 1876 the number of cigarettes manufactured in the United States were \$8,000,000-an increase of 300 per cent over the amount manufactured in any don't wait up for me again. You can't afford to have your night's rest broken.

Only a few more weeks and this night Of this number 40,000,000 were exported, and the remainder consumed in this country. The revenue derived by the government from this source was \$1,250,000 .- Richmond State.

There are sixty Catholic churches

Short Talks With the Boys.

"I am a strong healthy boy. 16 years old, and have a fair common school education. I must make my own way in life, What trade would you advise me to learn?"

Advice would do you no good. We will give you some facts and figures regarding a good many trades, and you can see what they offer. In presenting these figures we are guided by what is paid in Detroit. They may be somewhat higher in Chicago or New York and somewhat lower in other cities, but, taking the country over, the average will be about the same.

If you want to become a butcher you must serve a three years' apprenticeship. The rule is to board with your employer, and the first year you may, if handy and willing, get \$25 or \$30 above board. During the first yearyou will drive cart and do the rough work. After the third year you will get all the way from \$7 to \$14 per week. There is one butcher in Detroit receiving \$20 per week, but there are plenty working for less than \$14. In most live in a dry atmosphere, we have a cases the apprentice sets up for himself after his term has expired, and few butchers travel on the trade.

The apprentice to a harness maker must serve the same time. The best boy will not get over \$5 per month the first year, and the majority only \$3. It is all shop work, and used to be considered a good trade, but of late years so many state prisons have gone into the business, and machinery has had so much to do with it, that harnessmakers are discouraged. In the average shops journeymen can be hired for \$9 to \$10 per week. It is doubtful if the very best men, working on fancy harness, can make over \$15 per week.

If you would be a shoemaker you must also serve three years. You would get what is called "board and clothes" the first year, which means board and about \$25 in cash. The second year you would get board and about \$50, and third year board and \$100. During this apprenticeship, if you were the right kind of a boy, you would be allowed to earn considerable change for yourself by odd jobs of cobbling. The wages of good journeymen shoemakers are from \$12 to \$15 per week, and a good man is never out of work. There is no lost time, and weather which is bad for other trades is good for the shoemaker.

The tinner's apprentice serves the same period. The wages given are \$50, \$75 and \$100 per year, with board, but if your employer is the right kind of a man he will allow you to earn a dime occasionally by mending a leak. Many tinners are also plumbers, but in cities the two trades are kept separately. Any one of them can, however, work more or less with other tools. Roofing and or less with other tools. Roofing and sheet-iron work should go with the trade. The wages of a good journeyman are \$2 per day, but more are receiving \$10 per week than above it. Labor-saving machinery has sadly in- they take care not to extract its virterfered with the journeyman during tues entirely by too much boiling, so the last six years. The pans, pie-tins, that the bouilli, or soup-ment, is good cups and several other articles he used and palatable when served with a to cut by pattern and solder together sauce. are now stamped at a blow without seams.

The baker business takes no regular apprentice. Boys are taken to work, and are allowed to learn how to bake, but there is no agreement as to time. The greater portion of the work can be learned in a year, but bakers who have followed the trade for twenty years can still learn something new. The wages are from \$7 to \$12 per week. It is a fancy baker who gets the latter

The apprenticeship to a plumber is for three years. A boy will get about \$3 per week, without board, the first year, and \$5 to \$6 the second. A plumber who is also a steam-fitter can count on from \$3 to \$3.50 per day and steady work. The wages paid to either a plumber or gas-fitter will average

\$3 per day. The apprenticeship to a cabinet-maker is for the same term, but, owing to labor-saving machinery, penal labor and other causes, it is perhaps the poorest trade a boy can learn. cabinet makers are working for less than \$2 per day, and the very best

hands won't average over \$13 per week. An apprentice would be paid about \$2 per week the first year, but without board. In cities of any size a painter means a craftsman who paints buildings. He does not pretend to meddle with anything further, or at least should not.

An apprentice would serve about one year at, say, \$3 per week. After that he could draw pretty fair wages, but the average pay is not over \$2 per day, and there is a great deal of lost time. Paper-hanging and decorating have come to be an art. Men with taste and skill can earn from \$2.25 to \$3.50 per day. An apprentice would have to

serve at least two years, and would not be paid over \$3 per week the first year. What is called a locksmith in Detroit includes a dozen other businesses. He keeps a machine shop and a novelty works. I know a locksmith who is a fine gun-maker. . He can turn out any sort of a pattern wanted. He can mend a clock, put in an electric bell, repair anything in wood or iron, sharpen razors, file saws, cut screws and bolts and nuts, run an engine, and, in fact, never turns a job of any sort away. He knows the science of steam, calculates friction to a nicety, and can tell you the variations of a rifle ball to a hair. He is indeed a mechanical genius, but when I asked him the other day how much wages he could pay a journeyman as handy as himself he replied: "Not over \$2.50 per day at the best." An

apprentice would receive about \$3 per week, without board, the first year. A wagon-maker's apprentice serves three years, and would get only his board for the first year. The wages of the best workmen are not above \$1.75 per day, and most of them get only \$1.50. So many vehicles are turned out by state prisons and great wagon works like the Studebakers' that the trade is a poor one for any boy to pick

A city blacksmith has nothing to do with horse-shoeing. He irons new vehicles and repairs old ones. An apprentice would get from \$2 to \$3 per week the first year, and probably \$1 a day for the third. The wages of a journeyman will average \$12 per week. Horse-shoers take an apprentice for

three years, but a boy would get noth-ing beyond his board for the first.

When he is a finished workman he is certain of his \$3 per day, and some

get more than that. It is a trade which would not flourish very well in small towns, as the village blacksmith connects it with his own.

Carpenters bind their apprentices for three years, and pay from \$2 to \$3 per week, without board, the first year. A stout boy can be made useful from the outset. The wages of a common car-penter run from \$1.50 to \$2 per day. A carpenter and joiner—being a work-man who can make doors, do fine "inside work," etc.—gets from \$2 to \$2.50 per day. There is considerable time lost in the trade, and it is a lucky man who averages his \$2 per day the year through.

We will next week pick up some of the other trades and see what chances are offered you. -M. Quad.

Bouillon.

Titus Munson Coan writes to Harper's Weekly that in his opinion Americans do not make enough use of liquids, and especially of soups, in their diet. We withering summer climate, and, except for the iced water that we consume during the hot weather, we who especially need liquid foods use less of them than any other people in Christen-iom. Soups are used freely in many parts of Europe. The Germans are drinkers of beer, the English of beer and tea, the French of wine and chocolate; but the American has no national beverage except during the dog-days, and then he does not pour down snough iced water to last the year round. Whisky, the National stimulant, cannot be called a true beverage; certainly it cannot be imbibed at the rate of eighty ounces per day. What, then, is lacking in the diet of a community which stands in special need of a more generous liquid diet? One thing is needed especially, and that thing is soup. Except in the cities, Americans eat very little soup. good bouillon, or pot au feu, the most economical and appetizing of foods, is what we should use far more than we do. "It is the outcome," says Dr. Radeliffe, "of ages of experience in people who have had a special genius for cookery. The animal and vegetable ingredients are so blended that the flavor of no one article is predominant. The bouillon contains all, or almost all, of the soluble portions of those ingredients which are necessary for tissue-forming or plastic purposes and for force production." A good pot au feu with bread is an excellent and sufficient meal, provided always that the pot au feu is made from a good piece of meat. A good bouillon may indeed be made from a tough piece, but what remains behind will be innutritious and indithough they boil it two or three hours,

Glass as a Substitute For Iron.

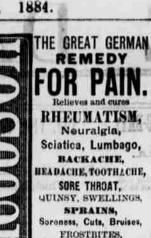
That glass could be made to take the place of iron and other materials for certain mechanical purposes has lately been exemplified in the manufacture of glass pulleys for cable railways. The advantages of glass pulleys are obvi-ous. In cable railways, such as are in use over the Brooklyn suspension bridge and in the streets of some of the cities, the operation of the cables over metal pulleys have resulted in serious damage to them from the friction with the pulleys. When the pulleys are of metal the friction is a maximum one, but no other substance hitherto could be found sufficiently strong and tenacious to take its place. Glass pulleys will reduce the friction to a minimum, and they will last for an indefinite time. Mr. J. J. Harding, of Chicago has a number of different sized pulleys made for experiment. They are about thirteen inches in diameter and about two and a half or three in width, with a groove in the center of the rim to receive the cable. However, only the ring or tire is of glass, the interior part being composed of iron made in the form of a spider, which fully supports the glass exterior. In this spi-der is a hole for the reception of the axle upon which they run. The thickness of the glass from the surface of the rim to the iron part of the spider is only about three-quarters of an inch, but the glass is made extra tough and strong, and the pulleys have proved capable of successfully resisting any pressure brought to bear upon them .-Philadelphia Press.

Healthfulness of Natural Gas.

Some of the papers persist in speaking of natural gas as being poisonous, and that the wasting of it in the atmosphere vitiates the air we breathe. Its gravity is only half that of the air, and consequently it must ascend with great velocity to higher strata-where, even if it were poisonous, it would do no harm. The mistake originates, I think, in confounding it with "choke-damp," or carbonic acid gas, sometimes found in the bottom of wells or illy-ventilated coal pits, where it hugs the floor closely, being heavier than air. Such gas produces asphyxia in the course of a lew minutes. Natural gas is the "firedamp" of mines which floats over the miners' heads and can be inhaled with comparative impunity. It is composed of 75 per cent. hydrogen gas, mixed with various proportions of olifine vapors, differing, of course, in different localities. In but a few instances is carbonic oxide, which is deadly poison, found in it, and so far only in almost inappreciable volume-less than 1 per cent.-Pittsburg Dispatch.

One of the busiest men in St. Joseph, Mo., is Richard A Proctor the astronomer. He makes it a practice to arise early with his boys, and take a morning walk of five or six miles over the hills. This he repeats in the cool of the evening. The balance of the day he writes incessantly, and besides furnishing the editorials for his London paper, Knowledge, he writes for two New York papers.

Near Quijota, A. T., while prospect-ors were examining the ledge, they pried out a sheet of native copper one foot in length by four inches in breadth and one inch in thickness.

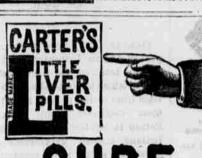


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